

A 10' x 10' x 10' box is used to hold the material.

A gentleman who had traveled great deal and spent some years in England, was speaking of English women and explained that they never stepped onto *Mats*, on their good health compared with American women, and the long walks they took, and finished with the remark: "But the English ladies never wear their thick shoes in the house, they wear slippers and put on slippers." This idea seems to prevail to a great extent among American women also, that it is the proper thing to wear slippers in the house. This may be a good plan for those who live in the tropics, but in our country it is sometimes never go out except when tired for visiting, shopping, or some other thing of the kind. It is also a relief to the weary housekeeper who has been on her feet all day to sit down in the evening with her slippers on.

But the practice of wearing slippers in the morning when one is liable to be called on to step out doors at an early hour when the grass is wet with dew, is productive of wet feet, which

low in their train. In the fall

Winter months, too, the floors are cold. In the morning, and a good thick-soled shoe is more comfortable than a low-cut slipper, even if the latter may appear a little more like a house dress. The fact that they can be so much more easily and quickly put on than a shoe may perhaps be one reason for preferring them, but that should not be a consideration for a moment.

We are not speaking of the wear of slippers during the hot and sultry months of summer, but the common practice among women of wearing them exclusively around the house. Men are fond of donning the dressing gown and the slippers in the evening after the choros are done, but the women wear them around their work. Although they may be a rest and change from the shoe, they are not, in the end, something that will support their ankles is very useful and essential. It is a great inconvenience, too, to be obliged to change one's shoes to go out on an errand or to visit a friend.

Women would often be more willing to take walks were it not for the trouble of getting ready. Not to dispense with slippers altogether, for, as we have said, they are often useful, would be improved by wearing high shoes more and slippers less.

Boytan Fixed the Price.

I remember upon one occasion, says a writer in the *Philadelphia News*, that a hawker was called upon by the authorities for help of a man who had gotten beyond his depth and plunged into the breakers, followed by a surf-boat. The treacherous undertow, setting strongly seaward, had caught the unfortunate swimmer, and he was being rapidly carried away. The hawker's assistance, however, saved him, and he is now a

led aboard the boat. The man
ly exhibited on his face

hour before he was fully restored. He took off his bathing suit, dressed himself and then with rare magnanimity took from his vest-pocket a 50-cent note (silver half-dollars were not as plentiful then as now) and handed it to Boyton, saying:

"I owe you my life, sir, and I hope you will call upon me whenever you want a favor. Take this money and treat yourself and your assistants to a good still drink. You certainly must be satisfied then as my reward."

Boyton is of Irish extraction, and as quickwitted as Philophot Curran. "I think you have made a mistake," he said, "You put too much value upon your life. Permit me to give you your change," and before the crestfallen Boyton could reply the crestfallen Curran thrust into his hand 45 cents in pennies, 3-cent pieces and 10-cent notes. "I will keep this note as a souvenir of the value of a human life," said Paul, coolly putting it into his pocket. He has it to this day.

The Exploration of Hudson Bay

In the month of February last a report was laid before the Parliament of Canada detailing the results of an expedition dispatched by the Government of that country particularly for the purpose of inquiring into the navigability of Hudson Strait and Bay, and at the same time, of gathering information concerning the resources of that region, and its availability as a field for settled industry. The expedition, the Government first properly organized, attempt that has ever been made to pierce the secrets of Hudson Bay for the public benefit.

It is at first blush not easy to understand why this mighty expanse of water

many generations comparatively

explored, and wholly unutilized, except as a hunting-ground for a New England whaler, or a medium of easy-commerce between some of the widely-scattered factories of the Hudson Bay Company. Although called a bay, it is really an inland sea, 1,000 miles in length by 600 in width, having thus an area of about 600,000 square miles, or quite half that of the Mediterranean. It drains an expanse of country spreading out more than 2,500 miles from east to west, and 1,500 from north to south, or over an area of 1,500,000 square miles. Into its majestic waters pour the feeders which take their rise in the Rocky Mountains on the west and in Labrador on the east, while southward it stretches out its river-roots away below the 49th parallel until they tap the same lake-source which sends a stream into the Gulf of Mexico. Despite its distance southward, its blue waves are never bound by ice fetters, and its broad gate-way to the Atlantic is certainly navigable four months out of the year, and possibly all the year round to properly equipped steamships. Its depths abound in finny wealth, from the mammoth whale to the tiny caplin. Its shores are serrated by numerous streams, some navigable for long distances inland, all stocked with the finest of the water-fowl, and clothed as to their banks with valuable timber ready for the lumberman's axe. Its islands are rich in mineral ore of many kinds. The country whose margin its tides lave is well adapted for tillage and pasturage, while all around the region swarms with animals and birds of every kind, affording the sportsman highly lucrative employment.—*J. MacDonald Osley, in The Popular Science Monthly for June.*

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Cradle and Coffin. Warren Leland. HEISS' LADIES' GENTS. 9 TIMES OUT OF 10. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures. 99 TIMES OUT OF 100. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures. 19 TIMES OUT OF 20. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures. 49 TIMES OUT OF 50. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ABOUT PHOSPHATES. THE TWENTY FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE. ANYBODY. HOGUET'S. DR. W. H. WRIGHT. SHERMAN & PIERCE. T. B. DOUGLASS. AT JACKSON'S. UNITED SERVICE. MAHON H. STOUT. BENJAMIN LANTELL. Important to Canvassers. FOR RENT.